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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1779.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 13, 1779.

WE cannot review the progreſs of the revolution which has given freedom to America, without admiring the goodneſs and gratefully acknowledging the interpoſition of Divine Providence. Oppreſſed by the Prince who ought to have exerted himſelf for our protection, and ſuddenly called upon to repel his unprovoked invaſion,—without arms or ammunition, without military diſcipline or permanent finances, without an eſtabliſhed government or allies, enfeebled by habitual attachments to our very enemies—We were precipitated into all the expenſive operations incident to a ſtate of war, with one of the moſt formidable nations on earth. Thus ſurrounded on all ſides with wants and difficulties and dangers, notwithſtanding the internal wealth of our country, immediate taxation was impracticable; and, for the ſame reaſon and a ſhare of ill ſucceſs at different periods, we could not hope, either at home or abroad, to borrow money to ſupply our exigencies.

Humbly relying on the favour of Heaven in a righteous cauſe, and confiding in the juſtice and intrepidity of our injured fellow citizens, we, from neceſſity, embraced the expedient of emitting paper money on the faith of the United States, for the expences of the war—an expedient which had often been ſucceſsfully practiſed in ſeparate States while we were ſubjected to Britiſh domination. The implacable vengeance with which we have been purſued has compelled us to the moſt ſtrenuous and unremitted efforts: Large iſſues of money were of conſequence indiſpenſibly neceſſary, and the paper currency multiplied beyond what was competent for the purpoſes of a circulating medium. This alone could not fail to diſcredit it in ſome degree. The arts of an unprincipled enemy have increaſed the miſchief. In deſpair of ſubduing the free ſpirit of America by force of arms, or the intrigues of negociation, as their laſt effort they have had recourſe to fraud. Their emiſſaries have been employed in a variety of artifices to debaſe our money, and to raiſe the price of commodities. The fears and apprehenſions of the people have been alarmed by miſrepreſentation; while our enemies of the higheſt rank have not heſitated to counterfeit the bills of credit, and diſperſe them throughout the United States.

Such being the embarraſſments which interrupt a free circulation of our paper money, they loudly call for a remedy; and Congreſs, from a regard to good faith, to private juſtice, and to public ſafety, are bound to apply it. Happily, by a combination of auſpicious events, every obſtacle is removed, and the means placed within our reach. Thoſe hoſtile armies which attempted to enſlave us, no longer formidable, are waſted and diſperſed. Our independence is eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis; our reſpective Governments which compoſe the Union are ſettled, and in the vigorous exerciſe of uncontrouled authority. An Alliance, on terms of perfect equality, is formed with one of the greateſt nations on earth; and, freed in a high degree from external aſſaults, we have leiſure to direct our attention to œconomy, and our reſources to ſupport the public credit: To raiſe the value of our paper money, and to redeem it, will not, we are perſuaded, be difficult; nor to check and defeat the pernicious currency of counterfeits impracticable: Both require a far leſs ſhare of public virtue and public vigilance than have diſtinguiſhed this arduous conflict.

Without public inconvenience or private diſtreſs, the whole of the debt incurred in paper emiſſions to this day may be cancelled by taxes: It may be cancelled in a period ſo limited as muſt leave the poſſeſſor of the bills ſatisfied with his ſecurity; and if by a continuance of the war the public ſervice ſhould demand further emiſſions, they too may be cancelled within the ſame period: It being evident that our ability to ſuſtain a tax muſt encreaſe in proportion to the quantity of money in circulation.

The danger from counterfeits can only be avoided by calling in and exchanging the emiſſions which have chiefly ſuffered by that ſpecies of fraud. To publiſh the marks of detection, and ſtill to leave the true bills current, will not be prudent; as it muſt afford an opportunity for correcting defects and cheating more ſecurely.

To defend the emiſſion intended for the exchange from counterfeits, the ſtrongeſt guards will be deviſed; and it is expected that the marks of authenticity will be ſo obvious, and the difficulty of ſucceſsful imitations ſo great, as to diſcourage the attempt or elude its effects.

Upon theſe weighty conſiderations Congreſs have agreed to the annexed Reſolutions, and recommend them to the immediate attention of the reſpective Legiſlatures of the United States, to the end that Laws may be enacted to give them the moſt ſpeedy, deciſive, and effectual operations.

January 2, 1779.

WHEREAS theſe United States, unprovided with revenues, and not heretofore in a condition to raiſe them, have, in the courſe of the preſent war, repeatedly been under the neceſſity of emitting bills of credit, for the redemption of which the faith of theſe United States has been ſolemnly pledged; and the credit of which their honour and ſafety as well as juſtice is highly concerned to ſupport and eſtabliſh. And whereas to that end it is eſſentially neceſſary to aſcertain the periods of their redemption, and ſeaſonably to eſtabliſh funds, which, in due time, without diſtreſſing the people, ſhall make adequate proviſion for the ſame. And whereas, in apportioning the payments for the ſaid fund, it is expedient that an extra ſum be called for the current year, both on account of the preſent eaſe of paying it and to reduce the ſurplus in circulation. Therefore,

Reſolved, That theſe United States be called on to pay in their reſpective quotas of fifteen millions of dollars in the year 1779, and of ſix millions of dollars annually for 18 years from and after the year 1779, as a fund for ſinking the emiſſions and loans of theſe United States to the 31ſt day of December, 1778, inclusive.

That if the continuance and circumſtances of the war ſhall make any further emiſſions neceſſary the year enſuing, they ſhall be ſunk in the manner and within the period aforeſaid.

That any of the bills emitted by order of Congreſs, prior to the year 1780, and no others, be received in payment of the ſaid quotas.

That the bills received on the ſaid quotas, except thoſe for the year 1779, be applied firſt for payment of the intereſt, and ſecondly of the principal of loans made by theſe United States, prior to the year 1780, and that the reſidue, together with thoſe received on the quotas of the year 1779, be not re-iſſued, but burned and deſtroyed as Congreſs ſhall direct.

And whereas many counterfeits have appeared in circulation, of various denominations, of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, and counterfeits of theſe emiſſions have lately been iſſued by our enemies at New-York, and are found to be ſpreading and increaſing faſt in various parts of theſe United States; whereby individuals are defrauded, prices enhanced, and the credit of the paper currency greatly injured; and it is become neceſſary for the ſecurity of individuals and ſafety of the public, that thoſe two emiſſions ſhould ceaſe to be a circulating medium, and ſhould be called in and exchanged, or otherwiſe provided for as ſoon as may be with convenience to the preſent holders. Therefore,

Reſolved, That the following bills be taken out of circulation, namely, the whole emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

That they be brought in for that purpoſe in the manner hereafter provided by the firſt day of June next, and not afterwards redeemable.

That they be received for debts and taxes into the Continental Treaſury, and into the State Treaſuries for Continental taxes, until the firſt day of June next.

That they be received until the firſt day of June next into the Continental Loan Offices, either on loan or to be exchanged at the election of the owners, for other bills of the like tenor, to be provided for that purpoſe.

That the bills lodged in the ſaid offices to be ſo exchanged, be there regiſtered, and indented certificates thereof given to the owners by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the ſaid offices.

That the Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices make returns to the Treaſury Board, immediately after the firſt day of June next, of the amount of the bills received into their reſpective offices to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that proper bills to exchange the ſame be furniſhed and ready to be delivered out at their ſaid offices, within 60 days from and after the ſaid firſt day of June.

That the firſt mentioned bills, as they are brought into the Treaſuries and Loan-Offices, be immediately croſſed and ſtruck through with a circular punch of one inch diameter, to be afterwards examined and burned, as Congreſs ſhall direct.

January 5, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral States raiſe by taxes reſpectively as follows, for their quotas of the fifteen millions of Dollars for the year 1779.

New-Hampſhire	500,000
Maſſachuſetts-Bay	2,000,000
Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations	300,000
Connecticut	1,700,000
New-York	800,000
New-Jerſey	800,000
Pennſylvania	1,900,000
Delaware	150,000
Maryland	1,560,000
Virginia	2,400,000
North-Carolina	1,090,000
South-Carolina	1,800,000
Georgia being invaded, is hereafter to raiſe her proportion.	15,000,000

That the ſaid ſeveral ſums, or any greater ſums which ſhall be paid by any of the States into the Continental Treaſury, ſhall be placed to their reſpective credits on intereſt, on the ſame terms as are ſet forth in the Reſolution of Congreſs paſſed November 22d, 1777.

January 14, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Bills to be emitted for exchanging others, agreeable to the Reſolutions of Congreſs the 2d inſtant, or for ſupporting the war, the enſuing year, be of the following denominations, viz. 65, 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 20, 8, 7, 5, 4, 3, and 2 Dollars; and One Dollar.

That the Form of the Bills be as follows,

"No. , Dollars. The bearer is en-
"titled to receive Spaniſh Milled Dollars, or
"an equal ſum in Gold or Silver, according to a Reſolu-
"tion of Congreſs of the the 14th of January, 1779."

That each of the ſaid Bills be numbered and ſigned by two perſons.

That the faith of the United States be pledged for the Redemption of ſuch Bills, on or before the firſt Day of January 1797, agreeable to the Reſolutions of Congreſs aforeſaid.

That, for preventing the counterfeiting of the ſaid Bills, new ſtamps, with additional checks, be provided, and a ſufficient number of proof ſheets ſtruck, and ſent with the Signatures of each Signer, to the Aſſemblies of the reſpective States, to be lodged by them, under proper Regulations, in Public Offices in their ſeveral counties, towns and diſtricts, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the United States.

Extracts from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

Will be Publiſhed on the firſt Wedneſday of February, 1779, *and on the firſt Wedneſday of every month following*,

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.

The price of the Magazine, for the firſt month, will be

I. TO the adventitious purchaſer of a ſingle copy, *Three dollars*.

II. By the quantity of Twelve Copies, *Two and one half dollars*.

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The Publiſher will riſe or fall in the price of the Magazine with the prices of other articles and commodities in general.

The favours of the Ingenious, legibly written, and communicated poſt-free, will be gratefully received and inſerted.

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And the Public's very humble Servant,
FRANCIS BAILEY.

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All kinds of Printing-Work is carefully and expeditiouſly performed by ſaid BAILEY. He has for ſale, *Spelling-Books*, bound and in ſheets.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Weſtern Diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey,

TEN thouſand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indiſputable. Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mount-Holly, New-Jerſey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards may be had.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a requeſt ſignified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuſe a Preſident and determine on matters of the greateſt importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all perſons concerned, that they are requeſted to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-ſtreet, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be propoſed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS many of the public lamps of the city of Philadelphia have been wickedly and wantonly broke, and otherwiſe damaged, and the cups and oil taken out by ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, who have yet been undiſcovered. The Wardens of the city hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall give information of the offenders, ſo that they be brought to juſtice and convicted of the offence. And whereas ſome of the Watchmen have lately been maliciouſly treated, and put in danger of their lives, by evil diſpoſed perſons, the Wardens have for the peace, ſafety and good order of the city, and to prevent robberies, thought proper to authorize and ſtrictly enjoin the nightly watchmen to challenge and apprehend all ſtrollers, night walkers and vagabonds, that cannont give a reaſonable account of themſelves, after the hour of eleven in the night, and them to hold in cuſtody by the Conſtable till they can be legally examined before ſome Juſtice of the peace of the ſaid city, and dealt with according to law, except country people coming to market. And it is hoped the gentlemen and good people of this city, as they conſider their own benefit, will treat the Watchmen with civility. And all Conſtables and other peace officers are required, and the good citizens are requeſted, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Watchmen if neceſſary in the execution of this order. ¶

By order of the Wardens,

Jan. 7, 1779. GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

JAMES TALBOT

Hath for ſale, at his ſtore, the ſouth ſide of Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and fifth door above Moravian-alley, on the moſt reaſonable terms,

OLD ſpirits, rum, ſugar, coffee, hyſon and bohea tea, chalk, whiting, tin and queen's ware, wine in bottles, &c. &c. ¶

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER *of May* 1, 1778.

The following is a tranſlation of the King of Pruſſia's memorial, now circulating at Ratiſbon; containing an account of the preſent troubles in Germany.

A brief Account of the Succeſſion of the ELECTOR *of* BAVARIA.

THE Elector of Bavaria dying on the 30th of December, 1777, without iſſue, has produced a moſt intereſting period, and opened a theatre, on which are exhibited ſcenes of vaſt political views and pretenſions. To judge of theſe properly, it will be neceſſary to collect, in one point of view, the claims of the different parties concerned.

The claims of the Palatine Houſe are undoubtedly the ſtrongeſt and moſt extenſive, and deſcended to them, on the death of the late Elector of Bavaria, in a regular line, through a long ſeries of ages. *Otto Count Palatine of Weſtphalia*, having been named Duke of Bavaria by the Emperor Frederic I. in the year 1180 (after the proſcription of Henry of Brunſwick, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, ſurnamed the *Lion*) his grandſon, *Otto the Illuſtrious* thus divided Bavaria: his firſt ſon, *Lewis the Severe*, had the Upper Bavaria and the Palatinate; and Henry, the ſecond ſon, had the Lower Bavaria, which formed two branches. The ſecond title becoming extinct in 1340, the eſtates of the Lower Bavaria were the ſame year re-united with thoſe of the Upper Bavaria. *Lewis the Severe*, Duke of the Upper Bavaria, and Count Palatine of the Rhine, dying in 1294, left two ſons: Lewis, who inherited the Duchy of Bavaria, and was afterwards Emperor; and Rodolph, who ſucceeded him in the Palatinate. In 1329, the Emperor Lewis concluded a ſolemn Convention at Pavia with his nephews, the Counts Palatine, deſcended from Rodolph, by which they thus divided their eſtates: Lewis kept the Upper Bavaria, and the ſons of Rodolph had the Lower Palatinate, or that of the Rhine; and this part of Bavaria has ſince received the name of the Upper Palatinate. At the ſame time they mutually engaged conſtantly to aſſiſt in the *reciprocal ſucceſſion to their electoral dignity, and to all their eſtates; promiſing alſo, neither to give up, ſell, or otherwiſe alienate any part of them.*

This Convention of Pavia was confirmed at different times, and always ſerved as the ground-work of their family compacts, which the two branches renewed at different times, as in 1724, 1746, 1761, and 1774. In theſe treaties were conſequently included, not only the Upper but alſo the Lower Bavaria, which the Emperor Lewis, in 1340, re-united to his line; and this was the fundamental law of that common family, from which none of its branches could depart. Notwithſtanding theſe ties of blood and treaty, an inveterate hatred and emulation had long ſubſiſted between the two Houſes of Bavaria and the Palatinate, eſpecially on account of the Electorate and Vicarſhip of the Empire, which the Palatine line, by the favour of the Emperor Charles IV. ſolely enjoyed. Frederic, the Elector Palatine, being elected, 1618, King of Bohemia, by the diſaffected States, his couſin Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, formed an alliance with the Emperor Ferdinand II. and was the principal actor, as Generaliſſimo of the League, in dethroning Frederic, and driving him not only out of Bohemia, but alſo from his hereditary dominions. The Emperor Ferdinand II. acknowledging himſelf indebted to Maximilian in the ſum of thirteen millions of florins for the expences of the war, and put him in poſſeſſion of the Upper Auſtria as a ſecurity for the payment. Emboldened by the ſucceſs of his arms in Germany, he proſcribed the Elector Palatine as a rebel (notwithſtanding the firm remonſtrances of the Electors of Brandenburgh and Saxony againſt it) ſeized upon the Upper and Lower Palatinate; and, in 1628, ſold thoſe two countries, by a formal contract, to Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, for the renunciation of the thirteen millions of florins, for which he had held Upper Auſtria as a mortgage; ſo that the Houſe of Auſtria paid that of Bavaria with its own patrimonial inheritance.

The immediate conſequence of this grand State juggle was a war of thirty years, which terminated in the year 1648, by the treaty of peace at Weſtphalia, when the Crowns of France and Sweden cauſed the following ſtipulations to be made in the fourth article of that treaty: "That Charles Lewis, ſon of the unfortunate Elector Palatine, ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed in the Lower Palatinate; that an eighth Electorate ſhould be created for him; that he ſhould cede the Upper Palatinate, the county of Cham, and the antient electoral dignity, to the Duke of Bavaria; but that, if the Branch of Bavaria, which they called the *Gulielmine Line*, ſhould become extinct in failure of heirs male, then the *Rodolphine* branch, which is that of Palatine, ſhould ſucceed to the electoral dignity (the eighth Electorate ſhould then be aboliſhed) and *to the Upper Palatinate, all the other rights of the Palatine line ſhould be preſerved, except thoſe which might affect the rights of the allodial heirs of the Elector of Bavaria.*"

From theſe indiſputable facts, it appears clearly that the ſucceſſion of the extinct Houſe of Bavaria is ſufficiently determined by the common deſcendants of the Palatine Houſe, by the Convention of Pavia, by the other Compacts of the two Houſes, and by the fourth article of the treaty of peace of Weſtphalia; ſo that the Elector Palatine, and on his default the other Counts Palatine of the Rhine, ſhould ſucceed, not only to the electoral dignity of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate, which originally belonged to the Elector Palatine, and never ought to be ſeparated from it, according to the twenty-fifth article of the Golden Bull, but alſo to the whole of the Duchy of Bavaria, as the inalienable heirs male of the Palatine Houſe, and inveſted with a perpetual *fidei commis* by the Convention of Pavia. Theſe titles would be ſufficient, without the neceſſity of renewing them in the peace of Weſtphalia, in which the principal object was to regulate the reſtitution of the Palatine Houſe; however, they have reſerved their rights by a general clauſe, which cannot but ſecure the ſucceſſion of Bavaria. Neither can the want of previous inveſtiture be objected to the Palatine Houſe, ſince it was not the cuſtom of the two Houſes, and that it has never been thought ſo neceſſary in that part of Germany which uſes the French law, as in that which uſes the Saxon law.

"As there are, however, in the Duchy of Bavaria ſeveral allodial eſtates, the reverſion of which has been expreſly ſtipulated to the allodial heirs, and to Princeſſes, as well in their jointure, as even in the fourth article of the treaty of Weſtphalia, it indiſputably appears that the Electreſs Dowager of Saxony, *as only ſiſter and neareſt relation and heir of the laſt Elector of Bavaria*, has the ſole right to all her allodial ſucceſſion; that ſhe ought to enjoy the rights of *retention* and *poſſeſſion*, until the fief be ſeparated from the allodial eſtate; and that, moreover, the Upper Palatinate ought to be for mortgage for the thirteen millions, for which it had been ceded to the Houſe of Bavaria; and which, even according to the contract of ſale with Ferdinand II. in 1628, ought to be reimburſed to the allodial heirs. We find that her Imperial Majeſty pretends to take part in this allodial ſucceſſion, under the title of regreſſion, as deſcended from the Emperor Ferdinand II. and from his ſpouſe Mary Anne, daughter of William V. Duke of Bavaria, to renounced claims, to which ſhe thinks ſhe can return; but this pretenſion is clearly contrary to the conſtant cuſtom of the Houſe of Bavaria, and of Germany in general, and even to the very principles which her Imperial Majeſty ſupported after the death of Charles VI. and according to which, as the neareſt heir of the laſt poſſeſſor of the Auſtrian Monarchy, ſhe excluded from the ſucceſſion the two Electreſſes of Bavaria and Saxony, the daughters of the Emperor Joſeph I. who was the eldeſt brother of Charles VI. without permitting them the rights of regreſſion. The other pretenſions which the Court of Vienna forms to the ſucceſſion of the Electorate of Bavaria are not yet declared, but in a ſlight and imperfect manner in the patents that Court has publiſhed."

In the patent of the 15th of January it is ſaid, "That all the territories of the Upper and Lower Bavaria, and of the Upper Palatinate, which the line of the Dukes of Bavaria, called of Straubingen, and extinct by the death of Duke John, had poſſeſſed, devolved to the Archducal Houſe of Auſtria, in conſequence of the real inveſtiture which the Emperor Sigiſmond had given, in 1426, to Albert Duke of Auſtria."

We have good authority in the hiſtory of Germany, that the line of the Dukes of the Lower Bavaria, called alſo of Straubingen and of Holland, which deſcended from Albert, ſon of the Emperor Lewis, who married the heireſs of Holland, becoming extinct in 1424, by the death of the laſt Duke John, the three Dukes of the Upper Bavaria, of the lines of Landſhut, Munich and Ingoldſtadt, ſupported their claims to the ſucceſſion by arms; that Albert, Duke of Auſtria, interpoſed in behalf of his mother, who was ſiſter of the laſt Duke, and that the Emperor Sigiſmond, his father-in-law, had even appointed him to the government of the Lower Bavaria, which the Emperor ſequeſtrated under the pretence of its devolving to the Empire, on account of the war the Dukes of Bavaria had commenced. "We may, however, eaſily conceive that the Emperor could neither ſeize on nor give to an alien a male fief, ſuch as that of the Lower Bavaria, while the collateral branches of that Houſe exiſted. This principle ſo far prevailed, that the Emperor Sigiſmond, in 1429, in an Aſſembly of Peers, or of arbiters, convened at Preſburg, pronounced a definitive ſentence, which ſtill exiſts, and by which he adjudged all the Lower Bavaria to the four Princes of the Houſe of Bavaria, *without paying any regard to the pretenſions of the Duke of Auſtria, who alſo agreed thereto.* It cannot be eaſily conceived upon what ground the Court of Vienna can claim an inveſtiture from 1426, which at any rate can be only proviſional, *which was always contrary to the Conſtitutions of the Empire, and to the indubitable rights of the Houſe of Bavaria, and which after all, had been even revoked and annihilated by a poſterior and formal ſentence*, pronounced with a knowledge of the cauſe by the ſame Emperor, from whence he ſhould have received the ſaid inveſtiture.

A ſecond patent, of the 16th of January, announces, "That her Imperial Majeſty took poſſeſſion of the territory of the Upper Palatinate, which are fiefs of the Crown of Bohemia, as fiefs diſengaged, and devolved to that Crown after the extinction of the male line of William of Bavaria. This pretenſion appears to be directly contrary to the fourth Article of the Treaty of Weſtphalia; ſince, according to the expreſs tenor of that Article, the Upper Palatinate was, after the extinction of the line of Bavaria, to return to the Palatine line; and as there be not the leaſt exception thereto, it naturally ought to return to that line, *in like manner as it was poſſeſſed by the Houſe of Bavaria, and formerly even by herſelf.* Hence it follows, that the fiefs of Bohemia, ſituated and incorporated at all times in the Upper Palatinate, and poſſeſſed by the Counts Palatine, and afterwards by the Dukes of Bavaria (in conſequence of the ſale of the Upper Palatinate, which Ferdinand II. made to them in 1628) ought, with that country, to return to the Palatine line; and the more ſo, as the Emperor Ferdinand III. King of Bohemia, principal contractor of the peace of Munſter, has made no exception to theſe fiefs; conſequently, the preſent Queen of Bohemia, as his deſcendant, can have no claim upon theſe fiefs as being vacant, nor to diſpute them with the Palatine Houſe, to whom *ſimultarious inveſtiture* had been previouſly ſecured by the expreſs terms of the Treaty of Peace. Theſe arguments acquire a new tone, when we conſider that theſe territories (the feudal property of which has been acquired by the Kings of Bohemia only by bargain, and other diſputable tranſactions, of the Emperor Charles IV) have originally belonged, for more than five centuries, to the Upper Palatinate, which forms one integral part of the *undisjointed* electoral Palatinate, according to the twenty-fifth Article of the Golden Bull; and as the Palatine Houſe was deprived of it by the peace of Weſtphalia, only during the exiſtence of the line of Bavaria, ſo after the extinction of that line it ought to return to it, with the reſt of the Upper Palatinate.

"The letters of inveſtiture of the Crown of Bohemia make no oppoſition to it, ſince they confer theſe fiefs to all the *legitimate heirs* of the Houſe of Bavaria—a quality which cannot be denied the Palatine Counts; there is not even mention made of *male* heirs; which, if otherwiſe, would not affect the Palatine Counts, who deſcend in a direct line, and from the male branches of the ancient Dukes of Bavaria and Palatine Counts, the firſt acquirers and conſtant poſſeſſors of their fiefs, as well as of all the Upper Palatinate.

"According to a *third* patent, her Imperial Majeſty has taken poſſeſſion of the principality of *Mindelheim*, in Swabia, by virtue of an expectancy which the Emperor Matthias ſhould have given to the Archducal Houſe in 1614. We cannot judge of the validity of this expectancy before we ſee it; but we know that the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, having bought the Lordſhip of Mindelheim as an allodium, the ſame Emperor Matthias, in 1618, conferred it on him as a part of the Empire, in quality of an hereditary fief, and thereby annulled the preceding expectancy.

"After all that has now been ſaid, and which can be eaſily verified in the moſt circumſtantial manner, it evidently appears, that the titles inſiſted on in the patents of the Court of Vienna are totally void of foundation, and by no means proper to juſtify the ſteps ſhe has taken, and is improving by over-running a great part of Bavaria with a powerful army. If the Elector Palatine, conſidering their ſuperior forces, ſhould have been prevailed upon, as it is reported, to acknowledge the pretenſions of the Court of Vienna, and cede to it, by Convention, the Lower Bavaria and a part of the Upper Palatinate, a like ceſſion would by no means be proportioned to theſe pretenſions; it would rather be contrary to the ancient and ſtrongeſt rights of the Palatine Houſe, as well as that of the allodial heirs; it would act in oppoſition to all the fundamental compacts of the Houſe of Bavaria, to the peace of Weſtphalia, to the Golden Bull, and to all the feudal and allodial ſyſtems of the Empire. This leſſon, void in itſelf, and indeed more ſo by the violent means that were employed to extort it, by enormouſly diſjointing two of the greateſt Electorates, would overturn the equilibrium of power in Germany, and, in its conſequences, the ſecurity and liberty of the Germanic body. It therefere follows that every State and Member of the Empire, as well as every power which takes part in its preſervation, are equally impowered and intereſted to interfere, to demand redreſs, and to claim juſtice and moderation from their Imperial Majeſties.

"In another patent of the 24th of January, we ſee that his Imperial Majeſty has cauſed poſſeſſion to be taken of a great number of counties, lordſhips and territories, as vacant fiefs of the Empire, which he intends to incorporate with the dominions of the Empire, according to capitulation. It ſhould ſeem that, inſtead of ſeizing and ſequeſtering thoſe territories, which have hitherto been conſidered as fiefs or allodiums of the Houſe of Bavaria and its heirs, they ought to have been left in the poſſeſſion of the feudal and allodial heirs, till their titles and qualities had been properly examined at leiſure. As his Imperial Majeſty promiſes to do right to all parties, we may reaſonably expect from his juſtice, that he will proceed in a manner conſiſtent with the ancient Conſtitutions, that he will not diſpoſe of theſe fiefs without the concurrence of the Empire, and not ſuffer his own troops to keep poſſeſſion of them."

BERLIN, *July* 10, 1778.

The following Manifeſto was remitted yeſterday to the different foreign Miniſters reſiding at this Court, and was publiſhed here this day; in conſequence of which his Excellency Count Cobentzel, the Imperial Ambaſſador here, quitted this capital ſoon in the morning, and letters of recal were immediately diſpatched to Baron de Riedeſel his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Vienna.

MANIFESTO, *or Declaration of the Motives which engage his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia to make War againſt the Emperor of Germany.*

HIS Majeſty the King of Pruſſia was in hopes, ever ſince the treaty of peace of Hubertſburgh, to live in conſtant harmony with the court of Vienna, and with that view, his Majeſty has employed all poſſible means to cultivate the friendſhip and affection of their imperial and royal Majeſties the Emperor and the Empreſs Queen of Hungary. It is, therefore, with the greateſt grief and concern, that his Majeſty finds this good harmony diſturbed by the unexpected diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, undertaken by the court of Vienna, after the death of the late elector of that country. His Majeſty could not help immediately conſidering theſe proceedings as directly oppoſite to all juſtice, and the known rights of the neareſt heirs to the dominions and allodials of Bavaria; but alſo contrary to the ſafety, liberty, laws, and conſtitution of the German empire; and therefore cauſed ſeveral well-grounded, friendly, and repeated repreſentations to be made to their imperial Majeſties, in order to engage them to deſiſt from their undertaking. From hence have reſulted explications, diſcuſſions and negociations of long duration, which at laſt have produced nothing but a general armament throughout all the Auſtrian dominions; and things being thus carried to the utmoſt extremity, without any plauſible reaſon offered by the court of Vienna for its proceedings in this affair, his Pruſſian Majeſty cannot deſiſt any longer from offering to the different powers of Europe, to the reſpective ſtates of the German empire, as well as to the public in general, the juſt motives which have induced him to oppoſe the diſmembering of the electorate of Bavaria, and to aſſiſt, with all poſſible zeal, the parties thereby oppreſſed. To this his Majeſty finds himſelf in duty bound, as a guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, as an elector and prince of the empire, whoſe aſſiſtance has been claimed and required by his friends and allies, the aggrieved princes and only legitimate heirs to the Bavarian dominions and allodials; and laſtly as a monarch eſſentially intereſted in the conſervation of the rights and privileges, as well as the undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the reſpective dominions of each member of the German empire; and conſequently obliged to oppoſe the diſmembering of one of the moſt conſiderable electorates, the rights and titles to which, in virtue whereof the court of Vienna has taken poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the ſaid electorate, have in the courſe of this long negociation been amply and forcibly proved to be groundleſs, and founded only on the following frivolous pretences, viz.

1. Upon a pretended inveſtiture granted the 10th of March 1426, to Albert duke of Auſtria, by the Emperor Sigiſmond, who, according to the conſtitution of the empire, had neither right nor power to grant it, and who for theſe very reaſons, and with full knowledge of the cauſe, was obliged to revoke it in the moſt ſolemn manner, in an aſſembly of the Princes and Ambaſſadors from the different ſtates of the empire, holden for that purpoſe at Preſburg, in Hungary, on the 26th of April, 1429.

2. Upon an agreement made between the ſaid Emperor Sigiſmond and the ſaid Duke Albert of Auſtria, his ſon-in-law, on the 21ſt of March, 1426, which was alſo rendered void by the revocation of the abovementioned inveſtiture, upon the validity of which only it was grounded.

3. Upon a reverſion of theſe Bavarian dominions, granted to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1614, by the Emperor Matthias, who, after the example of the Emperor Sigiſmond, was obliged to revoke and annihilate the ſame in the year 1618.

4. Upon a convention of the third of January, 1778, extorted by force from his Serene Highneſs the preſent Elector Palatine; which, though it had been made with his free conſent, would be of no validity notwithſtanding, ſince that prince has neither the right to violate the laws of the German conſtitution, nor the family compact of his houſe, nor that of diſpoſing of his hereditary dominions to the prejudice of his heirs and ſucceſſors. In ſhort, a convention which is directly contrary to the capitulation of his preſent imperial Majeſty; to the guarantee of his own houſe to the treaty of Munſter; to the golden bull; to the treaties of Pavia in 1329 and 1529; to that of Oſnabruck in 1620; and to the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648; as alſo to the different family compacts between the houſes of Bavaria and Palatine, made in the years 1425, 1524, 1724, 1746, 1766, 1771, and 1774, all of which were founded upon the treaty of Pavia, and approved and confirmed by the different Emperors and Electors, agreeable to the laws and conſtitution of the empire.

It is consequently in consideration of these manifest contraventions of the court of Vienna, that his Prussian Majesty has done all that lay in his power to engage his Imperial Majesty peaceably to evacuate the Bavarian dominions, and to submit his claims and pretensions, conformably to the laws and constitution, to a legal decision of the princes and members of the empire. But all his efforts, and reasonable propositions, far from making any impression upon the minds of their Imperial Majesties, have had no other effect than an offer made by the court of Vienna, that in case his Prussian Majesty would not oppose their dismembering the electorate of Bavaria, the house of Austria, from a sense of gratitude, would make no opposition to the reuniting of the margraviate of Anspach-Bareith to the electorate of Brandenburgh, after the decease of the present reigning Margrave. This proposition leads to three different important observations: 1. It clearly demonstrates that the court of Vienna is sensible of the illegality of its taking possession of the Bavarian territories, as otherwise it would not offer a pretended indemnification to the king of Prussia, who, as their imperial Majesties pretend, has no right to controul them in their projects. 2. It intimates an intention in the court of Vienna to question the natural rights, universally acknowledged as incontestible, of the legitimate succession of the house of Brandenburgh to the margraviate of Anspach-Bareith; a doubt, which personified injustice itself would hardly dare to express. 3. That if even the reversion of Anspach-Bareith to the house of Brandenburgh was manifestly unjust, their imperial Majesties would be, notwithstanding, ready to acknowledge and support the same by force, to the prejudice of the parties that might be interested therein, provided they were left uncontrouled in their present usurpation of Bavaria. But this offer, being unjust, could not be admitted by the king of Prussia, and therefore their imperial Majesties declared as their final resolution: *That they would not absolutely evacuate any part of the Bavarian territories; that his Prussian Majesty should acknowledge their rights without any farther examination, but be satisfied with the manner in which they have exposed the same.* The king has thereupon thought proper, after the example of the court of Vienna, to break off all farther negociation upon this affair.

It would therefore be against all reason to suppose his Prussian Majesty to be the aggressor in the war, which he finds himself under the necessity to undertake, as it has been sufficiently proved that the court of Vienna has begun the aggression by invading the Bavarian dominions without any right or title, and wresting from the Palatine house the just reversion of its patrimony. His Majesty therefore hereby declares, that his sole object in this measure is to support the laws and constitution of the German empire, which have been injured in the most arbitary manner by the very prince who, from his quality as Chief of the empire, ought to have been their most strenuous protector; to assist those princes, his friends and allies, who are thereby injured and oppressed; and that he has no other particular views therein, than his own security and the conservation of the system of the empire, having, for this purpose, given many repeated and convincing proofs of his disinterestedness, during the whole course of this long negociation. His Prussian Majesty consequently flatters himself, that not only the different states of the empire, but also all the respective powers of Europe, and especially those which are guarantees to the treaty of Westphalia, or which otherwise are interested in the integral conservation of the great and respectable Germanic body, on which, in a great measure, depends the happiness of all Europe; that these powers and states will acknowledge the *justice of the war, which the king finds himself obliged hereby to declare against the house of Austria*; and that far from opposing him in his undertaking, the said powers and states will rather join and assist him by such means as their wisdom shall suggest, to oblige the court of Vienna to desist from its usurpation of the Bavarian dominions, to maintain the treaty of Westphalia, and to restore and preserve the original system and fundamental constitution of the German empire.

Berlin, July 7, 1778.

Published by order of the KING.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) December* 24.

A small privateer belonging to St. Augustine last week went into South Edisto inlet, where she dropt anchor; but the neighbouring militia assembling and having got a piece of artillery, soon obliged her to quit her station, leaving behind five men who had been sent ashore for provisions: These afterwards got on board a schooner bound to Beaufort, under pretence of wanting a passage thither, but with an intention of carrying her off. In this they were however prevented by Capt. Fickling of Edisto, who secured them and has since brought them to town.

On Tuesday the Fair American, Capt. Charles Morgan, with some other vessels, arrived here from St. Eustatius. By them we have accounts of Count D'Estaing's fleet being spoke with off Deseada, to the windward of Martinique, on the 7th inst.—That a fleet with troops on board, had arrived from New-York at Barbadoes,—and that the Galatea and Nautillus men of war, with about 100 soldiers, were arrived at Bermuda.

The vessels lately arrived from the West-Indies bring accounts of there being a great scarcity of provisions, particulary in the British Islands, whose distress is still augmented by the arrival of the troops from New-York.

Last Thursday the sloop Sally (one of the vessels fitted out by the merchants of this town, to cruize against some privateers that have lately infested the coast) commanded by Capt. Benjamin Stone, returned here, having had 5 men killed and 12 wounded, and her sails, spars and rigging much damaged the preceding afternoon in an engagement with a large transport ship, off Port Royal Bay. The ship had 8 carriage guns; the damage done the Sally was almost entirely by musket balls, of which incessant showers were poured in by a number of soldiers, who had concealed themselves till the Sally was within pistol shot. What added to the distress of Capt. Stone, was the wind dying away just as the engagement began. The resolution of the commander and crew did not fail them at this critical juncture, and by an extraordinary exertion they rowed the sloop off. Among the killed was Capt. Francis Johnson, of this town. The five gallant seamen who lost their lives in their country's service, were followed last Friday to St. Philip's church yard by a great concourse of people, among whom were many of the most respectable inhabitants, and there interred with all the honours of war.

Last Friday two expresses arrived here from Savannah, with accounts of 10 British ships, 15 brigs and 1 sloop being arrived off Tybee, and 8 other large ships at Osebaw. On Tuesday night another express arrived from the same place with advice that the number of vessels had encreased to 37, and that they were moving up Savannah river,—And on Wednesday a fourth express brought intelligence of 6 of the enemy's vessels being anchored at 4 mile point on Monday afternoon, and that the rest of the fleet were under sail, going up the river. This last express says, he heard a cannonade all Tuesday forenoon.

Governor Houston, in a letter to General Lincoln, dated last Monday afternoon, says, some of the enemy's ships were then engaged with our gallies, that the rest of their fleet were under sail coming up the river, and he expected the action would soon become general. The express entrusted with this letter falling sick on the road, he forwarded it to town, having written on the back that he left Georgia on Tuesday morning, and that for a considerable part of that day he heard a severe cannonade.

The 1st and 6th South Carolina regiments, a large body of North Carolina forces, and 1000 of the Camden militia, have already marched for the southward. Another draught from the Camden milita, of near 1000 men, are under orders to follow with all possible expedition.

Another division of the North Carolinians are on their march hither, a body of Virginians are also expected.

PROVIDENCE, January 2.

Saturday last we had a violent storm of snow, attended by very severe cold weather, in which several soldiers in the southern part of the State had their limbs frozen.

The storm was severely felt on Rhode-Island, and it is said the enemy lost a whole picket-guard through the uncommon severity of the weather.

The privateer sloop General Stark, of 16 guns, belonging to this State, was lost in the above storm near Old-Town, Martha's Vineyard; 19 of her crew were drowned, and a number of others much injured by the frost, among whom is Mr. Israel Church, first Lieutenant, whose life we hear is despaired of. The privateer brig General Arnold, of Boston, was lost near Plymouth the same day, and 73 of her men were drowned.

PORTSMOUTH, January 11.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Thursday last arrived into this port the prize ship Mary, of 8 carriage guns, taken by the General Sullivan of this place, about six days after she sailed from hence, with a valuable cargoe, bound from Quebec to New-York; some of the particulars are as follow, viz. 800 barrels of flour, 60 tierces of ditto, 200 bags of bread, 300 bushels of oats, 1000 bushels of wheat.

Last Saturday night as a vessel was making for this harbour, she struck on Odiorn's point, and next morning was observed to be in two parts; by papers found on board, she appears to be a prize taken by the Monmouth, the hands, being 11 in number, after taking to their boat, all perished; their bodies were taken up the next morning.

BOSTON, January 14.

On Monday last arrived at Cape-Ann, the privateer brig Bennington, of Newbury; in her cruize she has taken a ship from Jamaica, laden with rum and sugar; also a privateer schooner of 12 guns, and several other vessels. The ship arrived yesterday at Cape-Ann.

Extract of a letter from Capt. W. Newman, dated Corunna, (in Spain) October 4, 1778.

"On the 16th of August I sailed from Cape Ann in the brig Vengeance, of 20 guns, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Tracy, John Tracy, Capt. Thomas and Coffin Jones, of Newbury-Port, with an intention of falling in with a West-India fleet, which sailed much about the same time for England; and accordingly on the second of September, in lat. 41, 13. long. 44. W. fell in with the abovementioned fleet, but was chased out of it by two frigates for about four hours, which could not come up with us. Four days after fell in again with the same fleet; at the same time saw a ship standing to the westward, I gave chase to her and lost sight of the fleet, but night coming on could not keep sight of her; and on the 17th of September, lat. 49. N. and long. 20. W. fell in with the ship Harriot Packet of 16 guns, and 45 men, Capt. Sampson Sprague, from Falmouth bound to New-York, which after a small resistance struck, and manned and ordered for Newbury-Port; and on the 21st of ditto fell in with the snow Eagle Packet from New-York, bound to Falmouth, commanded by Edmund Spence, mounting 14 carriage guns and 60 men, including some officers of the British army, which after an engagement of about 20 minutes was obliged to strike to us, which I likewise ordered for Newbury-Port, having killed Colonel Howard of the first regiment of the guards, several officers, and a number wounded. Lucky for me not a man killed or wounded but myself, by a musket ball in my thigh, which did not touch the bone, and am already so well that I can walk very well with a cane. Among the passengers were four Lieut. Colonels, three Majors, one Cornet of dragoons, &c. Having more prisoners on board than my own number consisted of, my vessel excessive crank, and not much provisions on board, I determined to go to Bilboa in order to get rid of my prisoners and refit my vessel; but on making Cape Ortugal the wind came to the eastward and blew very hard, which obliged me to put into this port, where I have delivered my prisoners to the British Consul residing here, taking his receipt for the same, and obligation for the like number of American prisoners of equal rank to be exchanged for them.

Extract of a letter from Providence, January 5.

"Last Saturday a flag came from Newport to Warwick Neck, with letters from Prescot to General Sullivan; and on her return, meeting with a sloop bound up here, laden with 500 bushels of rye and a quantity of flour (commanded by two boys, the men having gone ashore) thought proper to order her for Newport, as it is said. She is now in Newport.

"By their accounts, they have but twelve days bread and ten days rice and meat; their army consists of 7000, including women and children; 5462 fighting men among them."

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The following Resolve of Council was lately presented by his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq; to his Excellency General WASHINGTON:

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, January 18, 1779.

WHEREAS the wisest, freest and bravest nations, in their most virtuous times, have endeavoured to perpetuate the memory of those who have rendered their country distinguished services, by preserving their resemblances in statues and paintings. This Council, deeply sensible how much the liberty, safety and happiness of America in general, and of Pennsylvania in parcular, is owing to His Excellency General WASHINGTON and the brave men under his command,

Do resolve, That His Excellency General WASHINGTON be requested to permit this Council to place his Portrait in the Council Chamber, not only as a mark of the great respect which they bear to His Excellency, but that the contemplation of it may excite others to tread in the same glorious and disinterested steps, which lead to public happiness and private honour.

And that the President be desired to wait on His Excellency the General with the above request, and, if granted, to enquire when and where it will be most agreeable to him for Mr. *Peale* to attend him.

To which His Excellency General WASHINGTON was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen, Head Quarters, Philad. Jan. 20, 1779.

THE liberal testimony of approbation which you did me the honour of transmitting by the hands of His Excellency the President, coming from so respectable an Assembly, cannot but make the deepest impression on my mind.

However conscious I am that your generous sensibility attributes infinitely too much to me, my respect for you leads me to acquiesce in your request, and gratefully to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,
Your much obliged, and
Most obedient Servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President, and the Council of Pennsylvania.*

Published by Order of Council,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

On the 9th instant, the sloop Polly, Captain Perkins, belonging to Ipswich, bound from Boston to Virginia with a load of salt, was taken by the General Matthews Cruizer, Captain Forsyth, from New-York; the next day they gave the vessel to Captain Ord, of this place, then a prisoner on board the Cruizer, who has brought her safe to Lewes-Town.

On Sunday next CHARITY SERMONS will be preached, in the morning at CHRIST-CHURCH, and in the afternoon at ST. PETER'S-CHURCH, in this city, for the benefit of the poor belonging to those congregations.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at church, are requested to send their donations to SAMUEL POWELL, Esq; in Third-street, or JAMES REYNOLDS, opposite the Coffee-house, in Front-street, church wardens for the present year.

In COUNCIL, *January* 22, 1779

Ordered, That public notice be given, that the arrangement of the army being now nearly compleated, all officers of this state not provided for, who have been prisoners with the enemy, and are exchanged, or otherwise released, and propose to enter into the service again, are requested, agreeable to resolution of Congress of the 24th November last, to signify their intentions to the President of the state without delay; otherwise they will be omitted, and the register made out accordingly, in which case it will be very difficult and inconvenient to restore them to their proper rank.

Published by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

WANTED,

A PERSON who understands the PIPE-MAKING Business. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

THE HOUSE and BRIDGE at the Middle Ferry is to be RENTED, and the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL will receive Proposals from any Persons disposed to rent the same.

A PERSON wants to purchase CONTINENTAL LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, bearing interest payable in France, for which an advanced price will be given in current money. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WANTS EMPLOY as a SCHOOLMASTER,

A Middle aged single man, who can write a fair hand, and will teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, in all its branches, Vulgar and Decimal Arithmetic, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Surveying, &c. and the different branches of the Mathematicks; and flatters himself, has made as great proficiency in the instruction of youth as any in the practice. Also, a person that understands the care of Merchant Flour Mills, and would willingly engage with any gentleman in that business. Any person or persons willing to engage with either of the above persons, by directing a line to the printers hereof, setting forth their terms, shall be waited upon: They will be ready to enter on their employ the first week in March next.

N. B. The greatest encouragement will undoubtedly be received. ‖ 1 w.

RUN away from the subscriber the 19th day of December, 1778, in Kent county, Maryland, near Newton, Chester, A Negroe Fellow, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, some of his fore teeth beat out by the kick of a horse: Had on when he went away, a kersey jacket and breeches dyed of a yellowish colour, a pair of buckskin breeches, and some other thin clothes: name JACOB, but its probable he will change his name. He is a pert lively fellow. Whoever takes up and secures him, so as the owner may have him again, shall receive *Sixty Dollars Reward* if in this State, and if out of this State, *One Hundred Dollars Reward*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‖ 3 w. CHARLOTTE GRIFFITH.

Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January 8, 1779.

WILL be sold by private sale, to any person applying before the first day of March next, That very valuable plantation, whereon Ephraim Mills, Esq; lately lived, situate on Cohansey Creek, in the county of Cumberland and state of New-Jersey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, or any part of said stock. The said farm is situate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greatest part in English grass, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, besides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewise exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premises.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now liveth, about the first of this instant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and same distance from the head of North-East river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a small star in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

December 29, 1778.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Nottingham, Chester county, some time last fall, a black and white spotted STEER, marked on the off ear with a halfpenny cut out. The owner is desired to come in three weeks after date, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DANIEL KING. ¶

Remainder of Dr. RAMSAY'S ORATION *on the Advantages of Independence, begun in our laſt.*

SHOULD any puny politician object that all theſe proſpects are viſionary, till we are certain of independence—I reply, that we have been in poſſeſſion of it for two years, and are daily more able to ſupport it, and our enemies leſs able to overſet it. When we firſt dared to contend with Britain, we were a looſe, disjointed people, under no other government than that of a well-regulated mob. If in theſe circumſtances we were able to defend ourſelves, what may we not now expect, when we can draw forth our whole ſtrength in a regular conſtitutional manner? If the maiden courage of our new raiſed levies has ſucceſsfully withſtood the well-trained bands of our enemies, can we diſtruſt, when three campaigns have made them equal in diſcipline to thoſe with whom we have to contend? Such is the Situation of Britain, that were we only able to keep up the appearance of an army, ſhe could not afford to protract the war: But inſtead of this, our troops are more numerous, better diſciplined, cloathed and armed, than they ever were. The moſt timid may diſmiſs all their doubts, ſince Louis XVI. of France, that illuſtrious protector of the rights of human nature, with a magnanimity worthy of himſelf, has guarantied to us our independency. If Britain could not ſubdue America when ſhe ſtood ſingle and alone, how abortive muſt all her attempts prove, when we are aided by the power of the greateſt European Monarch?

The ſpecial interpoſition of Providence in our behalf makes it impious to diſbelieve the final eſtabliſhment of our Heaven-born independence. Can any one ſeriouſly review the beginning, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of the war, and not ſee indiſputable evidence of an over-ruling influence on the minds of men, preparing the way for the accompliſhment of this great event?

As all the tops of corn in a waving field are inclined in one direction by a guſt of wind, in like manner the Governor of the world has given one and the ſame univerſal bent of inclination to the whole body of our people. Is it a work of man, that Thirteen States, frequently quarrelling about boundaries, claſhing in intereſts, differing in policy, manners, cuſtoms, forms of government, and religion, ſcattered over an extenſive continent, under the influence of a variety of local prejudices, jealouſies and averſions, ſhould all harmoniouſly agree, as if one mighty mind inſpired the whole.

Our enemies ſeemed confident of the impoſſibility of our union, our friends doubted it, and all indifferent perſons, who judged of things preſent by what has heretofore paſſed, conſidered the expectation thereof as romantic. But he who ſitteth at the helm of the univerſe, and who boweth the hearts of a whole nation as the heart of one man, for the accompliſhment of his own purpoſes, has effected that which, to human wiſdom and foreſight, ſeemed impoſſible. A review of the hiſtory of America, from its firſt diſcovery to the preſent day, forces upon us a belief that greater bleſſings are reſerved for this continent, than ſhe ever could have poſſeſſed whilſt lying low at the foot of an European iſland.

It has never yet been fairly tried, how far the equal principles of republican government would ſecure the happineſs of the governed. The antients, unacquainted with the preſent mode of taking the ſenſe of the people by repreſentatives, were too apt, in their public meetings, to run into diſorder and confuſion. The diſtinctions of *Patricians* and *Plebeians* laid the foundation of perpetual diſcord in the Roman commonwealth. If the free States of Greece had been under the controul of a common ſuperintending power, ſimilar to our Continental Congreſs, * they would have peaceably decided their diſputes, and probably would have preſerved their freedom and importance to the preſent day. Happily for us, warned by experience, we have guarded againſt all theſe evils. No artificial diſtinction of ranks has been ſuffered to take place among us. We can peaceably convene a State in one ſmall Aſſembly of Deputies, repreſenting the whole in an equal proportion. All diſputes between the different States, and all continental concerns, are to be managed by a Congreſs of Repreſentatives from each. What a ſecurity for liberty, for union, for every ſpecies of political happineſs! Small States are weak, and incapable of defence; large ones are unwieldly, greatly abridge natural liberty, and their general laws, from a variety of claſhing intereſts, muſt frequently bear hard on many individuals: But our confederation will give us the ſtrength and protection of a power equal to that of the greateſt, at the ſame time that, in all our internal concerns, we have the freedom of ſmall independent commonwealths. We are in poſſeſſion of conſtitutions that contain in them the excellencies of all forms of government, free from the inconveniences of each; and, in one word, we bid fair to be the happieſt and freeſt people in the world for ages yet to come.

When I anticipate in imagination the future glory of my country, and the illuſtrious figure it will ſoon make on the theatre of the world, my heart diſtends with generous pride for being an American. What a ſubſtratum for empire! compared with which the foundation of the Macedonian, the Roman, and the Britiſh, ſink into inſignificance. Some of our large States have territory ſuperior to the iſland of Great-Britain, while the whole together are little inferior to Europe itſelf. Our Independence will people this extent of country with freemen, and will ſtimulate the innumerable inhabitants thereof, by every motive, to perfect the arts of government, and to extend human happineſs.

I congratulate you on our glorious proſpects. Having for three long years weathered the ſtorms of adverſity, we are at length arrived in view of the calm haven of peace and ſecurity. We have laid the foundations of a new empire, which promiſes to enlarge itſelf to vaſt dimenſions, and to give happineſs to a great continent. It is now our turn to figure on the face of the earth, and in the annals of the world. The arts and ſciences are planted among us, and foſtered by the auſpicious influence of equal governments, are growing up to maturity, while truth and freedom flouriſh by their ſides. Liberty, both civil and religious, in her noon-tide blaze, ſhines forth with unclouded luſtre on all ranks and denominations of men.

Ever ſince the flood, true Religion, Literature, Arts, Empire and Riches, have taken a ſlow and gradual courſe from Eaſt to Weſt, and are now about fixing their long and favourite abode in this new Weſtern world. Our ſun of political happineſs is already riſen, and hath lifted his head over the mountains, illuminating our hemiſphere with Liberty, Light and poliſhed Life. Our Independence will redeem one quarter of the globe from tyranny and oppreſſion, and conſecrate it the choſen ſeat of Truth, Juſtice, Freedom, Learning and Religion. We are laying the foundation of happineſs for countleſs millions. Generations yet unborn will bleſs us, for the blood-bought inheritance we are about to bequeath them. O happy times! O glorious days! O kind, indulgent, bountiful Providence! that we live in this highly favoured period, and have the honour of helping forward theſe great events, and of ſuffering in a cauſe of ſuch infinite importance.

* *Their Council of Amphictyones, in ſome things, reſembled our Congreſs; but their powers were too limited. This ſuggeſts a hint, that a confederation of the United States, on principles that veſt the Congreſs with ample powers, is moſt likely to perpetuate our republican governments and internal tranquility. The union of independent commonwealths, under one common head, is an application of the ſocial compact to States, and requires powers proportionably enlarged. Treaſon, in our governments, puts on a new aſpect, and may be committed by a State as well as an individual, and therefore ought to be clearly defined and carefully guarded againſt.*

To give permanency to our confederation on republican principles, the following regulations ſeem expedient; that Congreſs ſhould have a power to limit or divide large States, and to erect new ones; to diſpoſe of the money ariſing from quit-rents and vacant lands, at leaſt till all the expences of the war are ſunk;---to eſtabliſh a general intercourſe between the States, by aſſigning to each one or more manufactories, with which it ſhould furniſh the reſt, ſo as to create a reciprocal dependence of each upon the whole;---to erect a great continental Univerſity, where gentlemen from all the States may form acquaintance, receive the finiſhing touches of education, and be inſpired with a continental liberality of mind, ſuperior to local prejudices, and favourable to a confederated union.

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THE PUBLIC are hereby NOTIFIED, That *SAMUEL WETHERILL* and *COMPANY* have erected a Factory, for making and cutting all kinds of FILES, any perſon having old ones to diſpoſe of may have the beſt price for them, or may have them cut again, by applying at the Factory in Cherry-alley, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Third-ſtreet. Any perſon who underſtands forging or cutting Files may meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

NOW SELLING,
Wholeſale and Retail, by
HALL & SELLERS,
Poor Richard's and the Pocket Almanacks, for the preſent Year.

A few FIRKINS of
Excellent IRISH BUTTER,
To be ſold by MARACHIE and TILLYER, at the corner of Arch and Second-ſtreets, and SAMUEL TAYLOR, on the upper ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets. ¶

DAVID LENOX, & Co.
Have for Sale, at their Store in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet,
Madeira Wine by the pipe, quarter-caſk or gallon.
Jamaica Spirit, West-India Rum, } by the hogſhead or gallon.
Green and Bohea Tea.
Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar.
Muſcovado Sugar.
Coffee.
A few bags of Shot. And
A quantity of coarſe Woollens.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.
CAME to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a bay MARE COLT. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
¶ JOSEPH BAKER.

Eaſton, December 23, 1778.
WHEREAS many of the HORSES belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the weſtward, have, by weakneſs and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and ſtrayed away: It is therefore earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Suſſex, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, Northampton and Bucks counties, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. All perſons concealing them after this notice may depend on being proſecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed will be thankfully received and rewarded, by
¶ ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, jun. D Q. M. G.

January 4, 1779.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the Continental Yard, on the night of the 29th of December laſt, Two CONTINENTAL HORSES, branded C. A. by a certain JOHN ANNY, a Waggoner, in the ſervice of the United States. Whoever takes up ſaid ANNY, and brings him to this town, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to a reward of eighty dollars for himſelf alone, and ten dollars for each of the horſes. J. HILTZHEIMER. §

January 1, 1779.
WAS ſtopped a few days ago, and taken from an Engliſh deſerter, as he called himſelf, a SILVER WATCH, with a ſilver face, maker's name Payne on the face, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as he acknowledged he had plundered it in the Great Valley. The owner of ſaid watch, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Birmingham, near Chad's Ford, and proving his property, paying the charges of this advertiſement, may have it again. ¶ CALEB BRINTON.

Philadelphia, ſſ. January 4, 1779.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Collectors of the city and county of Philadelphia, that they proceed without delay to collect the outſtanding taxes of their reſpective duplicates, and pay the ſame to the County Treaſurer, on or before the tenth day of February next, on which day the Commiſſioners are to meet at the Court-Houſe, at nine o'clock in the morning, in order to make a final ſettlement with the ſaid Collectors. Should any neglect to pay the ſtricteſt attention to this notice, they will without diſtinction be proceeded againſt as the law directs.
By order of the Board of Commiſſioners,
¶ GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

January 6, 1779.
ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN PAUL, late of Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment from this day to the tenth of February next inclusive, otherwiſe they will be compelled to it by law. And thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, within the above mentioned limited time, otherwiſe they will be precluded from their demands; as a general ſettlement is intended to be made by MARY PAUL, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

Philadelphia, January 12, 1779.
To be SOLD,
For Continental Currency of any date,
A Valuable tract of LAND, containing 1300 acres, ſituate on a large run, the eaſt ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river, near the Cataweſſy-creek, about nine miles from the county town of Sunbury, in Northumberland county, in a thick ſettlement near Ellis Hewes's. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD BONSALL and ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at their Office in Fourth-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, or WHITE MATLACK, at the corner of Spruce, Front and Water-ſtreets. ‡

WAS taken up on the firſt of this inſtant January, a BAY MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, ſuppoſed to be near 12 years old, has ſome white on her back, is branded P on both ſhoulders, paces and trots. Whoever has loſt ſaid Mare, may have her again, on application to DUNCAN LEECH, near the Black Horſe on Frankford road, proving property, and paying charges. ¶

Philadelphia, January 11, 1779.
THE SUBSCRIBER thinks it neceſſary, as he has been ſo long abſent from the city, to give this Public Notice to his Friends, former Cuſtomers, and the Public, that he has the
BREWING BUSINESS
carried on as uſual, at his Brewery, at the corner of Race and Fourth-ſtreets, where thoſe that are pleaſed to make trial of his BEER may be ſupplied with different ſorts. And any perſons giving in their names in time may be furniſhed in ſeaſon with PALE ALE, for bottling, of an extraordinary quality, either for ſale or family uſe.
¶4w. FRANCIS WADE.

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